

3(7)

SCV/50-59-5-9/22

AUTHORS: Ped', D. A., Turketti, Z. L.

TITLE: Considering Climatological Data in the Evaluation of Weather Forecasts (Uchet klimatologicheskikh dannykh pri otsenke prognozov pogody)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 40 - 43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the All-Union Conference on Long-term Weather Forecasts in Moscow in 1957, the necessity of considering the climatic and seasonal features of the regions in compiling and evaluating weather forecasts was stated. In this connection, the problem of setting up new regulations for the terminology and evaluation of long-term weather forecasts turned up. The consideration of climatic features in the terminology and evaluation of weather forecasts is very complicated and hits on a number of practical difficulties. This applies particularly to tolerances in the evaluation of weather forecasts. This complicated problem of the selection of tolerances has hardly been worked out. The tolerances used at present are not sufficiently founded, and do not express the physical-geographical and seasonal features of

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the regions. One of the possible variants for the choice of intervals in compiling weather forecasts for 3-7 days, and of the tolerances evaluated according to the two main elements of the weather - precipitations and air temperature - is put forward here. In establishing the criteria for the evaluation of these elements it is convenient to start from a consideration of the features in the distribution of these elements in the region and depending on the season. The most distinguishing characteristic representing the physical-geographical and seasonal features of the respective region is the variability of temperature and precipitations with respect to time. To determine the tolerances in the evaluation of precipitation forecasts it is suggested to use the data available in the climatological handbooks for the whole area of the USSR. On the basis of the data given here, regions with a number of days with no precipitations were ascertained, namely regions with less than 10 days without precipitations, with 10 to 20 days, and with more than 20 days without precipitations per month. For each of these groups, particular tolerances are to be established for the evaluation of precipitation forecasts. To determine the intervals in air temperature forecasts

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for 3-7 days and the tolerances in the evaluation of temperature it is convenient to take the variability of the daily average of air temperature every 5 days. Table 2 shows these variabilities. On the basis of such data, charts on the variability of the daily average of air temperature have been compiled for the whole area of the USSR. It is convenient to assume the tolerance with 0.75 of the average air-temperature change over many years. Also the interval in the air-temperature forecasts can be assumed in this way. The tolerance thus chosen will be different for different regions and different seasons. On the other hand, it will be possible to compare the evaluation of the forecast in different places and months. A direct evaluation of the forecasts for different regions showed that it became somewhat lower for regions with a smaller change in temperature, and higher for regions with a greater change in temperature - as compared to the evaluation by the usual method (Ref 3). There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 6 Soviet references.

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TURKETTI, Z.I.U.; KHAZOVA, O.N.

Nature and conditions of the formation of mean monthly temperature anomalies in July in the European part of the U.S.S.R. and Western Siberia and their possible prediction. Trudy TSIP no.89:41-73 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Weather forecasting)

PED', D.A.; TURKETTI, Z.L.; POGOSYAN, Kh.P., otv. red.; BLINNIKOV, L.V.,
red.; ZARKH, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Distribution of the diurnal range of air temperature variations
in the U.S.S.R.] Raspredeleñie sutochnykh amplitud temperatury
vozdukha na territorii SSSR. Moskva, Gidrometeor.izd-vo (otd-nie)
1961. 167 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Atmospheric temperature)

PED!, D.A.; TURKETII, Z.L.

Characteristics of the distribution of diurnal air temperature amplitudes. Meteor.i gidrol. no.11:37-41 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Atmospheric temperature)

ASTAPENKO, P.D.; BEL'SKAYA, N.N.; BUSHUK, V.I.; BUSHUK, O.A.; GUROV, V.P.;
ZUBYAN, G.D.; KATS, A.L.; MININA, L.S.; MOROZKIN, A.A.; PAVLOVSKAYA,
A.A.; POGOSYAN, Kh.P.; SAMOYLOV, A.I.; SMIRNOV, P.I.; TARAKANOV,
G.G.; TURKETTI, Z.L.; CHERNOVA, V.F.; CHISTYAKOV, A.D;

[Synoptic atlas for schools]Uchebnyi sinopticheskii atlas. Pod
red. Kh.P.Pogosiana. 3, perer. i dop. izd. Leningrad, Gidrometeo-
izdat, 1962. 217 gold.col.maps. (MIRA 16:3)

[Assignments for students]Zadaniia dlia uchashchikhsia. Pod
red.Kh.P.Pogosiana. 138 p. [Methodological instructions and
recommendations for teachers]Metodicheskie ukazania i rekomen-
datsii dlia prepodavatelei. Pod red. Kh.P.Pogosiana. 73 p.
(Meteorology—Charts, diagrams, etc.)

PED', D.A.; TURKETTI, Z.L.; POGOSYAN, Kh.P., prof., red.; YASNOKORODSKAYA,
M.M., red.; FLAUM, M.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Atlas of daily ranges of air temperature in the U.S.S.R.] Atlas
sutochnykh amplitud temperatury vozdukha v SSSR, Pod red. KH.P.
Pogosiana. Leningrad, Gidrometeorizdat, 1962. 101 p.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Atmospheric temperature)

TURKETTI, Z.L.

Reliability of basic atmospheric processes used in the preparation of weather forecasts for July. TRUDY TSIP no.115:49-67
'62. (MIRA 1636)

(Weather forecasting)

L 10833-66 EWT(1)/FCC

ACCESSION NR: AP5023680

UR/0050/65/000/010/0021/0028

UDK.551.509.329

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26
B

AUTHOR: Z.L. Turketti

TITLE: Evaluation of lower stratosphere thermal and pressure field features for seasonal weather forecasts

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i hidrologiya, no.10, 1965, 21 - 28

TOPIC TAGS: ^{12, 44, 55} weather forecasting, long range weather forecasting, stratosphere, atmospheric pressure, atmospheric temperature

ABSTRACT: The author observed that a perturbed, tortuous, meandering pattern of the monthly average 100 millibar altitude lines north of the 60° latitude during July-August predicts a warm following winter in the USSR south of the 60° latitude. A warm winter is also often observed following a delayed formation and movement of the cold center, i.e. the center of the -60C area of the monthly temperature average isotherms on the 100 millibar surface. In this case, the cold center does not reach the North Pole until December or January. A simple, smooth, single cyclone pattern predicts a cold winter; the cold center formation is then usually completed and sta-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5023680

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bilized by November. In the supporting statistical study, the winters were characterized by 1) the relative area (%) occupied by a sign of the predominant anomaly of monthly average surface temperatures in the USSR region south of the 60° latitude; 2) by the area, on which the anomaly exceeded the temperature deviation; 3) by one of six designated winter temerature types. Evaluation of these parameters was made for December, January and February of 8 winters: 1957/1958 to 1964/65. The results are considered significant and useful for seasonal weather forecasts. It is realized that the statistical sample of the gross events is small, but it can be augmented by the additional consideration of seasonal and intraseasonal relationships between circulation patterns and features in the stratosphere and in the troposphere. In the troposphere, the 500 millibar altitude patterns can be considered. The orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentralny Institut Prognozov (Central Institute of Forecasts)

44.55

SUBMITTED: 18Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 08

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 003

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TURKETTI, Z.L.; USPENSKIY, B.D.

International symposium on the dynamics of large-scale
atmospheric processes. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. atm. i okeana
1 no.11:1222-1226 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

TURKETTI, Z.L., kand. geograf. nauk

Calculation of the characteristics of the thermobaric field
in the lower stratosphere in compiling seasonal weather forecasts.
Meteor. i gidrol. no.10:21-28 O '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

TURKETTI, Z.L.

Verification of some schemes of the frequency of macroprocesses
on the "Pogoda" electronic computer. Trudy TSIP no.138:3-53 '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

PED', D.A.; TURKETTI, Z.L.

Calculating the anomaly of air temperature for a season and its
parts by the preceding thermal regime. Trudy TSIP no.138:63-86
'65. (MIRA 18:4)

TURKETTI, Z.L., kand.geograf.nauk

Some problems of the synoptic method of long-range weather forecasting. Meteor.i gidrol. no. 2:42-48 F '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

TURKETTI, Z. L.

Possibility of the application of quantitative criteria for
the evaluation of similarity in atmospheric processes when
forecasting the sequence of their development during the
month. Trudy TSIP no. 127:120-136 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

TURKEVICH, A.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Pi-mesons

Jun 52

"Formation of C¹¹ During Nuclear Reactions of Negative Pi-Mesons With Oxygen and Nitrogen," A. Turkevich, J. B. Niday

"Uspekhi Fiz Nauk" Vol XLVII, No 2, pp 327, 328

Translation by G. I. [initials only] from an English-language article that appeared originally in Phys Review, Vol 84, p 1253, 1951.

225T75

SMIRNOVA, I.N.; BALEZIN, S.A.; GOLOVANOV, K.N.; Prinimali uchastiye:
DEM'YANOV, L.A.; TURKEVICH, A.I.; VOROB'YEV, P.I.; FEDOTOV, V.S.;
CHURILOV, Ye.M.

Effect of organic additives in fuel on the corrosion and wear
of internal combustion engines. Uch. zap. MGPI no.146:127-146
'60. (MIRA 15:4)
(Gas and oil engines--Corrosion) (Addition reactions)

DYBAN, A.P.; TURKEVICH, A.N.

Effect of 3-phenylrhodanine, 3-p-tolylrhodanine and rhodanine-3-benzoic acid on the estrus cycle in white rats. Farm. i toks. 26 no.2:228-233 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. -- prof. A.P. Dyban) i kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii (zav. - prof. N.M. Turkevich) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TURKEVICH, A.N.

Activity of serum phosphohexose isomerase in leukemia. Frabl.
gemat. i perel. krovi no.6:30-38 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Gematologicheskiy otdel (zav. - dotsent S.M.Martynov) L'vov-
skogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi
(dir. - dotsent D.G.Petrov).

TURKEVICH, B. M. Cand Pharm Sci -- "Thiazolidon and imidazolidon derivatives as organic reagents for inorganic analysis." Len, 1961 (Min of Health UkrSSR L'vov Sci Res Inst of Blood Transfusion. L'vov Med Inst). (KL, 4-61, 212)

-398-

TURKEVICH, B.M. [Turkevych, B.M.]

Synthesis of preparations with a possible antileukemic action.
Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.3:14-17 '62.
(MIRA 17:10)

TURKEVICH, B.M.

Derivatives of azolidine as organic reagents in inorganic analysis.
Report No. 3: Characteristic reactions of rhodanines. Farmatsev.
zhur. 15 no.1:15-20 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Khimicheskaya laboratoriya L'vovskogo instituta perelivaniy krovi,
direktor dotsent D.G.Petrov [Petrov, D.H.], i kafedra farmatsevti-
cheskoy khimii L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta, zav.kafedroy
prof. M.M.Turkevich.

(RHODANINE)

TURKEVICH, B.M. [Turkevych, B.M.]

Synthesis of N-vinyl lactamide. Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.4:3-5 '62.

1. L'vovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut perelivaniya
krovi. (MIRA 16:3)

(LACTAMIDE)

GERSHENZON, S.M.; KOK, I.P.; SAMOSH, L.V.; TURKEVICH, I.M.; FEDOROV, I.Ya.

An attempt to induce genetic transformations in animals by deoxy-
ribonucleic acid and desoxyribonucleoprotein. Zhur. ob. biol. 21
no.5:387-389 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut zoologii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR, Moskva.
(DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID) (ZOOLOGY--VARIATION)

TURKEVICH, B.M.; KOVALIV, Yu.D.

Electronic absorption spectra of nitroso compounds of the pyrimidine series. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.6:607-611 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. L'vovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut perelivaniya krovi.

1. TURKEVICH, B.M.; TURKEVICH, N.M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Condensation Products (Chemistry)
7. Substitution in the azolidine ring. Part 7. Condensation of rhodanine with esters of 3-keto acids and with cyclic ketones, B.M. Turkevich, N.M. Turkevich, Ukr.khim. zhur. 16 no. 5, 1950.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

TURKEVICH, D.I., Cand Tech Sci—(diss) "Physico-chemical conditions of formation of non-met ^{Umurilas.} llic ~~industries~~ in converter rail steel." Dnepropetrovsk, 1959. 16 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Metallurgical Inst im I.V. Stalin). 150 copies (KL,38-59, 118)

53

TURKENICH, D.I., inzh.; ROSTOVTSEV, S.T., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Dynamics of changes in nonmetallic oxide inclusions during the
bessemer converter blow. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; chern.met no.9:37-44
S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Bessemer process) (Nonmetallic materials)

TURKEVICH, C.I.

Expanding of the vermiculites of the Ukrainian Shield. Min.sbor.
18 no.1:94-96 '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'-
nykh materialov i izdeliy, Kiyev.

TURKEVICH, G. I.

Mineralogical characteristics of vermiculites in the Ukrainian
Crystalline Shield. Min. sbor. no.17:225-230 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh materialov i
izdelyi Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury UkrSSR, Kiyev.

USSR/Forestry - Biology and Typology of the Forest.

K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67991

Author : Turkevich, I.V.

Inst : Khar'kov Agricultural Institute.

Title : Several Reasons for the Formation and Development of Water Shoots on Oaks.

Orig Pub : Zap. Khar'kovsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 16, (53), 151-173.

Abstract : A mass appearance and development of water shoots on the common oak was studied in the oak forests of the Chuguyev-Babchanskiy Forest Economy (Khar'kovskaya Oblast'). It has been established that contrary to the opinion of many authors the fundamental reason for the appearance of a significant quantity of water shoots from previously dormant buds is not the action of light, but rather the total condition of the tree as affected by factors of the

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USSR/Forestry - Biology and Typology of the Forest.

K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67991

external environment. The principal effect of light is to assist in the preservation of those water shoots which have already appeared. Unmixed, one-stage, excessively thick plantations give rise to the even more unfavorable conditions which cause the developments of water shoots. In mixed, two-stage, 40-year old oak plantations with 0.8 overall density (fresh maple-linden oak forest), according to the author's classification the average ball of coverage of the oak trunk is 1.22, i.e. there are slightly more than 25 water shoots on each tree; and in the unmixed oak forests which are simple in form and have an overall density of 1.2-1.3, the average ball is 2.50-2.64, or 50-100 shoots on each trunk. In the first case the average projection of the oak crown was 20.8 square meters, in the second -- only 4.1 square meters. Other conditions being equal, the trees whose growth was stunted were more heavily covered with water shoots. Severe thinning of dense

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USSR/Forestry - Biology and Typology of the Forest.

K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67991

plantation provokes the development of dormant buds on the trunks. Trunks of both early and late oak forms can become covered with water shoots if they are growing in conditions which are not suitable for the ecology of the particular form. -- V.F. Lebkov

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TURKEVICH, I. V.

TURKEVICH, I. V. - "The formation and development of water shoots on oaks and their effect on the viability and quality of plantings." Khar'kov, 1959. Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Institute V. V. Dokuchayev, Chair of General Forestry and Dendrology. (Dissertations for degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences.)

SC: Knizhnaya letopis', No 46. 26 November 1959. Moscow.

TURKEVICH, K.I. Asst Professor (Kiev)

"Causes of Sterility in Cows and their Liquidation Methods"

Report given at 13th Inter-VUZ (Higher Educational Insts.) Scientific-Industrial Conference, held February, 1956, at Kiev Vet Inst.

NICULA, A.; STAMIRE, D.; TURKEVICH, J.

Spin electronic resonance of the copper ion in porous crystals.
Studii cerc fiz 16 no.7:755-764 '64

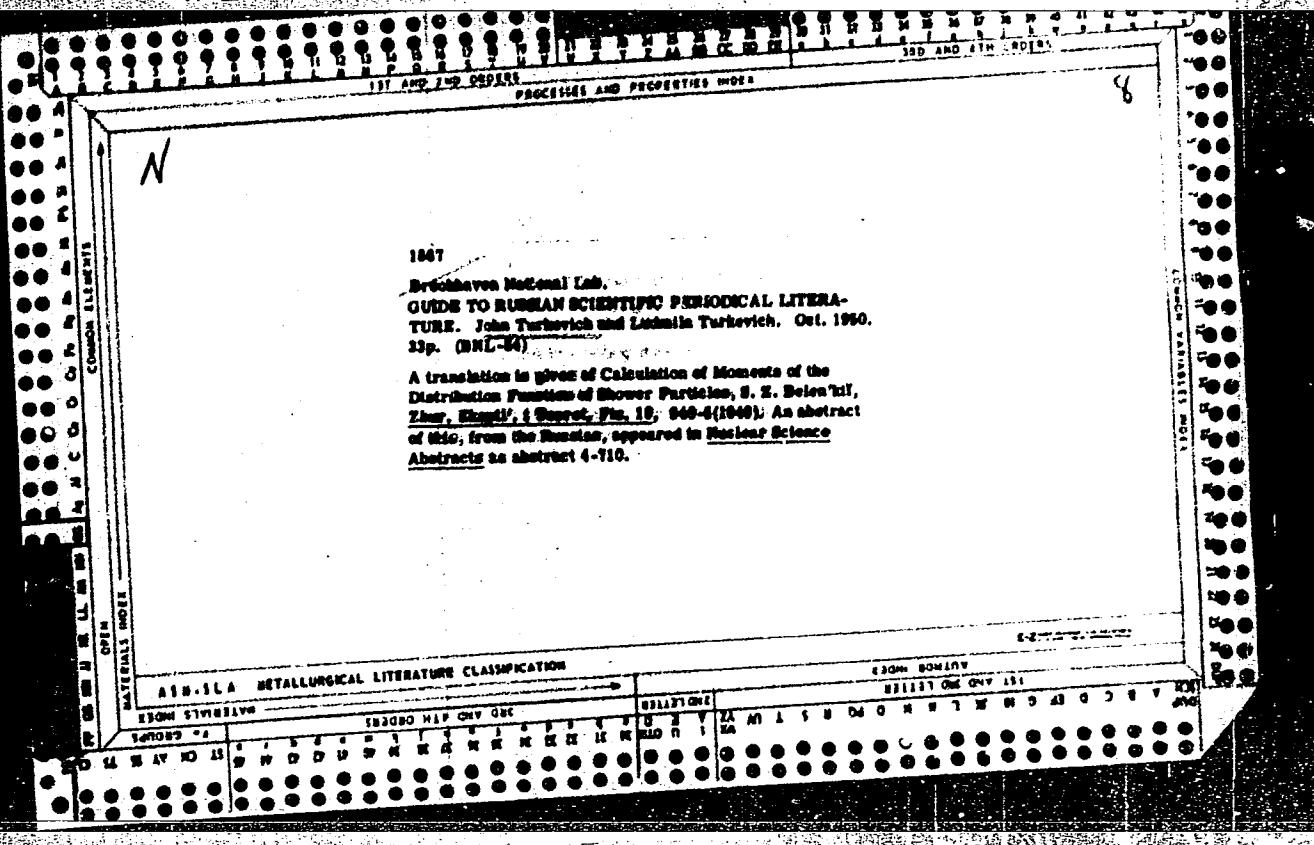
1. Faculty of Physics, the "Babes-Bolyai" University, Cluj
(for Nicula); 2. Department of Chemistry, Princeton University,
Princeton, N.J., U.S.A. (for Stamires, Turkevich).

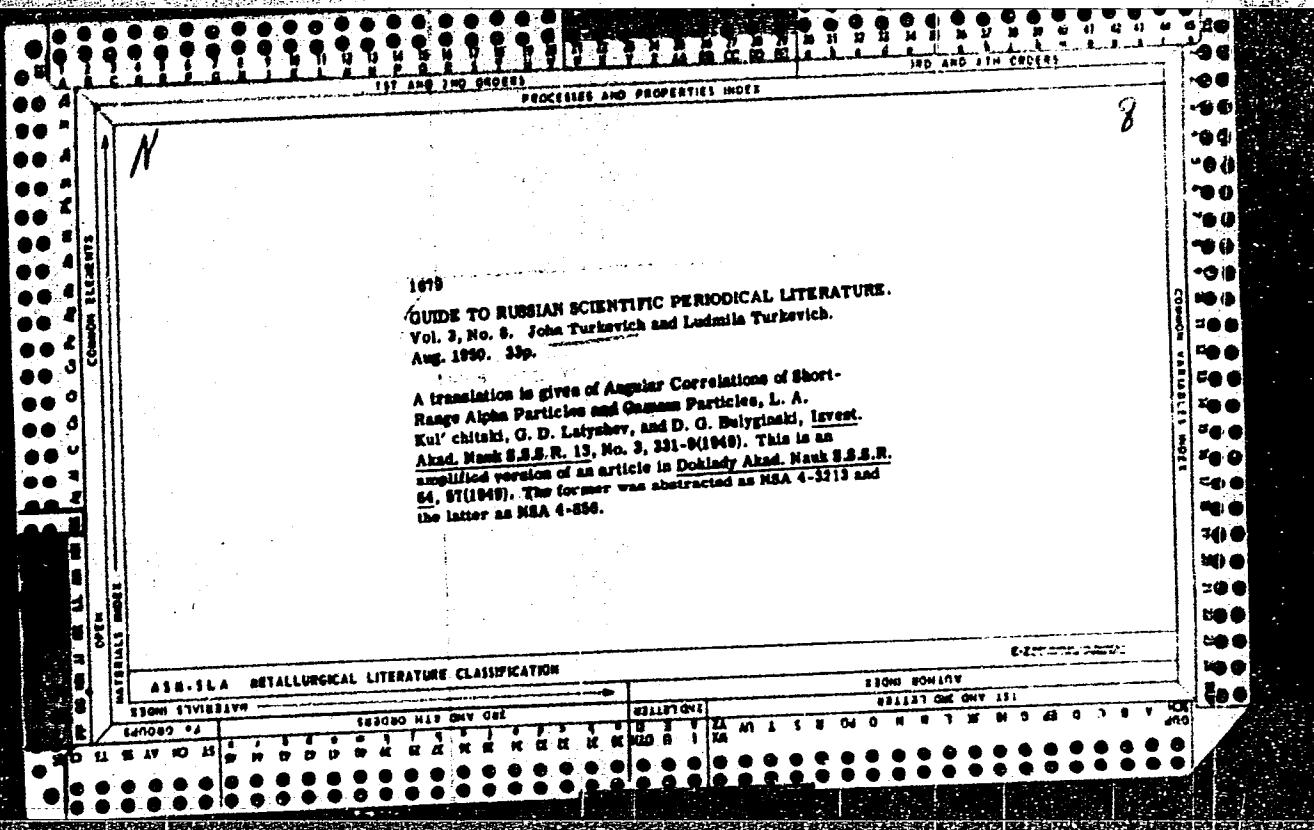
TURKEVICH, John

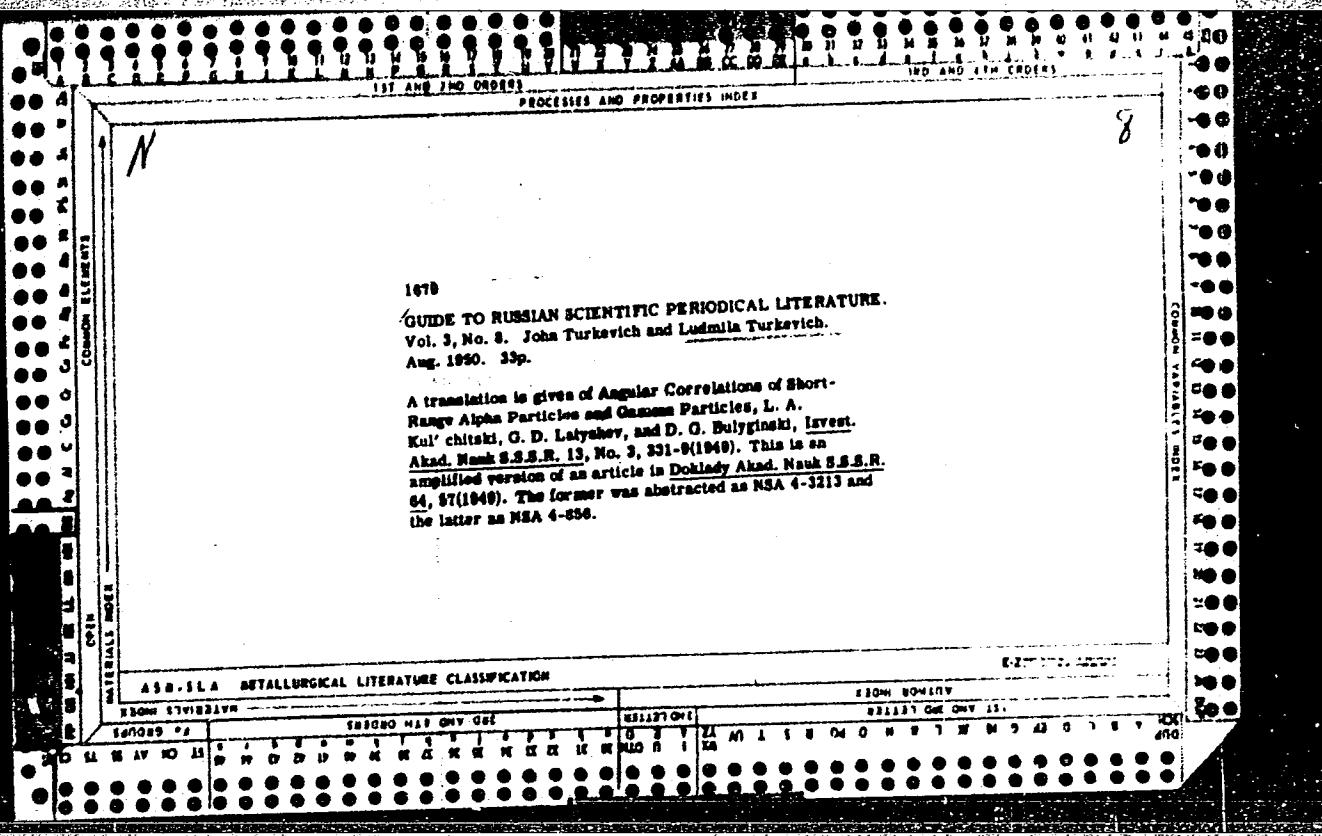
1878

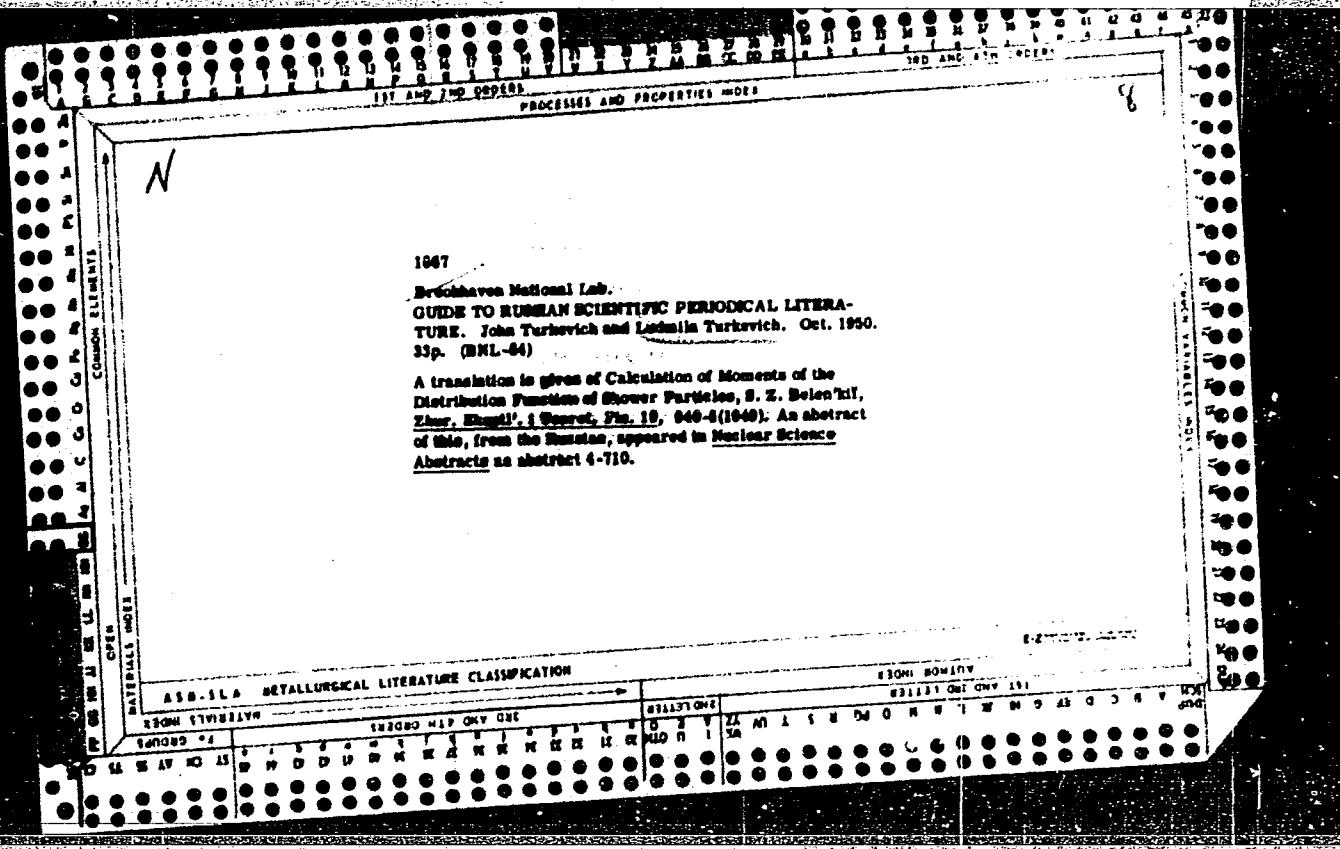
GUIDE TO RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC PERIODICAL LITERATURE.
Vol. 3, No. 8. John Turkevich and Ludmila Turkevich.
Aug. 1950. 35p.

A translation is given of Angular Correlations of Short-Range Alpha Particles and Gamma Particles, L. A. Kul'chitski, O. D. Latyshev, and D. G. Bulyginiski, Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 13, No. 3, 331-9(1949). This is an amplified version of an article in Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 64, 57(1949). The former was abstracted as NSA 4-313 and the latter as NSA 4-856.









TURKEVICH, Ludmila

1879

GUIDE TO RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC PERIODICAL LITERATURE.
Vol. 3, No. 8. John Turkovich and Ludmila Turkovich.
Aug. 1980. 35p.

A translation is given of Angular Correlations of Short-
Range Alpha Particles and Gamma Particles, L. A.
Kul'shtaki, G. D. Latyshev, and D. G. Bulyginski, Izvest.
Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 13, No. 3, 331-9(1949). This is an
amplified version of an article in Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.,
64, 57(1949). The former was abstracted as NSA 4-3213 and
the latter as NSA 4-856.

TURKEVICH, M.

MOVCHAN, V.A., TURKEVICH, M., KRASOVSKA, I.

"Experiments with Forcing Carp Growth. From the Studies of the Ukr. Scientific Research Institute of Fish Culture [Introductory Information]
Opty po forsirovannu rosta karpov odnolyetok. Iz rabot Ukr. n.-1.
in-ta rubm. kh-va (predvaritelny svyedeniya). Rybnoye Khozyaystvo
SSSR N., 1933, No 2, pp 35-41.

TURKEVICH, M., prof.

Miracle compounds. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.2:38-39 F '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(DRUGS)

TURKEVICH, M.

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S/254/62/000/002/001/001

I025/I225

AUTHOR: Turkevich, M.

TITLE: Wonderful drugs

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhytтя, no. 2, 1962, 38-39

TEXT: Drugs fabricated synthetically and from natural sources are described. Chemists have succeeded in obtaining an alkaloid Vinkamin, which is similar to Reserpin, from the local plant Barvinok (in Ukrainian). This alkaloid is prepared also as Devinkan by the Ougrian Pharmaceutical Industry. In 1956 scientists succeeded in obtaining Reserpin and its analogues, Decaserpil, Siroingonin, Deserpидin, also synthetically, and which are less toxic for the organism. The composition LSD²⁵, recently found synthetically, provoke optical and acoustic hallucinations. In smaller portions it is used for treatment of nervous disturbances. From LSD²⁵ the drugs Redergam, Dehydroergotamin and Dehydroergotoxin are obtained for use against high blood pressure, disorders in cerebral blood circulation and spontaneous gangrene. Mescalin and Bufo-tenin are now obtained synthetically, serving as foundations for hypotensive drugs and tranquilizers, such as: Meprometan (Ougrian Andaxin), Amizil (Benaktazin) and Diaphen. For treatment of depressive states the chemists found: Meridil (Ritalin), Piridrol, Imizin (Tofranil) and others.

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PETLICHNA, L.I. [Petlychna, L.I.]; VVEDENSKIY, V.M. [Vvedens'kyi, V.M.];
TURKEVICH, M.M. [Turkevych, M.M.]

3-alkyl derivatives of rhodanine, their synthesis and properties.
Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.4:7-9 '61. (MIRA 17:6)

l. Kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii L'vovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

GNIDETS, I.R. [Hnidets', I.R.]; PINYAZHKO, I.R.M.; TURKEVICH, M.M.
[Turkevych, M.M.]

Activities of the Lvov Province Scientific Pharmaceutical
Society in 1960. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.4:87-90 '61.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. L'vovskoye oblastnoye nauchno-farmatsevticheskoye obshchestvo.

TURKEVICH, M.M. [Turkevych, M.M.];

Measures for further improvement of the pharmaceutical service for the population of the Ukrainian S.S.R. and tasks in the field of pharmacy. Farmatsev, zhur. 18 no.4:11-19 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

ZUBENKO, V.G. [Zubenko, V.H.]; TURKEVICH, M.M., [Turkevich, M.M.], prof.

Synthesis of azolidine derivatives with a possible hypoglycemic action.
Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no. 2:10-15 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii L'vovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta, zav. kafedroy prof. M.M. Turkevich.
(SULFONAMIDES)

TURKEVICH, M.M. [Turkevych, M.M.]; PINYAZHKO, I.R.M.; GNIDETS', I.R.
[Hnidets', I.R.]

Review of some pharmaceutical periodicals. Farmatsev. zhur. 15
no.1:85-87 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. L'vovskoye oblastnoye nauchnoye farmatsevticheskoye obshchestvo.
(PHARMACY--PERIODICALS)

TURKEVICH, M.M. [Turekvysh, M.M.]

Influence of substit^{utes} in molecules of 3-substituted rhodanines
on the sensitivity of the reaction with a cation of copper. Farmatsev.
zhur. 16 no.3:17-20 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii L'vovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta, zaveduyushchiy kafedroy prof. M.M.Turkevich.
(RHODANINE) (COPPER SALTS)

TURKEVICH, M. N., Doc Bio Sci, "ROLE OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
HYPOPHYSIS, AND CONNECTING TISSUE IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF CANCER OF THE MAMMARY GLANDS. (EXPERIMENTAL ^{study} ~~RESEARCH~~).
KIEV, 1960. (ACAD SCI UKSSR. DEPT ^{of} BIO SCI). (KL, 2-61,
203).

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U.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Metabolism.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, 89569

Author : Turkevich, M.N.

Inst : On the Problem of the Role of the Anterior Lobe of the
Title : Pituitary Upon the Development of Mammary Carcinoma in
Mice.

Orig Pub : Patol. fiziologiya i eksperim. terapiya, 1957, 1, № 3,
28-34.

Abstract : The gonadotropic function of the pituitary (GTP) by the
weight of the sexual organs was investigated in various
strains of mice [highly susceptible to cancer C₃HA with
unbalanced excitatory and inhibitory and balanced ner-
vous processes; white laboratory mice not affected with
cancer; low cancerous strain C₅₇ without the milk factor
(MF) aged 5-5½ months], during the various periods of
the estral cycle. Rhythical changes in the excretion

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USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Metabolism.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, 89569

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of gonadotropins (EG) were observed during the cycle in the white laboratory mice and the C₅₇ mice; during diestrus the secretion increased, and during estrus it diminished. In C₃HA mice with an unbalanced nervous system (the excitatory process predominated over the inhibitory), the EG increased somewhat during the estrus stage, but in mice with strongly balanced nervous processes such disturbances of the rhythm of the GTP were almost absent. Administration of MF to C₅₇ mice failed to disturb the GTP. Forced breeding of the C₅₇ mice led to a marked increase of their sensitivity to MF (the frequency of tumor occurrence was about 90% instead of 9-14%). The disturbance of the rhythm of EG is one of the forms of hormonal disorders leading to the development of mammary carcinoma. -- V.S. Genes.

Card 2/2

TURKEVICH, M.V.; TARANENKO, V.M.

Actinidia. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no. 12:39 D '60.
(Climbing plants) (MIRA 14:4)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).
Methods and Techniques of Investigation.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 2882

Author : Turkevich, N. G.

Inst : Not given

Title : A New Method of Reconstruction of Histological Objects:
Graphic Reconstruction of Microscopic Objects on a
Vertical Plane

Orig Pub : Arkhiv anatomii, gistol. i embriol., 1958, 35, No 2,
101-105

Abstract : A detailed description of a reconstruction method with
utilization of graph paper is given. It is concluded
that this method is less cumbersome than the one of
plastic reconstruction.

Card 1/1

ZVEREV, N.; MAZITOV, B.[translator]; TURKEBAYEV, N., red.;
KUZ'MIN, Ye., red.

[Guide to the Exhibition of the National Economy of the
Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic] Putevoditel' Narodno-
khoziaistvennoi vystavki Kazakhskoi Sovetskoi Sotsiali-
sticheskoi Respubliki. Almaty, 1961. 156 p. [In
Kazakh and Russian] (MIRA 18:5)

1. Alma-Ata. Narodnokhozyaystvennaya vystavka Kazakhskoy
Sovetskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki.

FILM, Polar MIRAGE, R.R.

Method of forecasting the seasonal anomaly of air temperature by
its character in the preceding months. Trunk TSP no. 132475-92
'64.
(MIRA 17:10)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : General Biology.
ABS. JOUR. : Individual Development. Embryonic Development. B
RZhBiol., No. 2, 1959, No. 5086
AUTHOR : Turkeylch, N. G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Another Embryonic Organ of the Human Brain
(Organ IV of the Brain Ventricles).
ORIG. PUB. : Arkhiv anatomii, gistol. i embriol., 1957, 34,
No 6, 45-50
ABSTRACT : In an embryo about 100 mm long on the level of
the caudal part of the rhomboid fossa, a forma-
tion develops which the author calls "organ IV
of the brain ventricle". It contains in its
tissue which is rich in vessels, branching
tubules 100 mm in length, lined with cells which
open into the cavity of the ventricle. Within
the first years after birth the lumen of

CARD: 1/2

-21-

Country : USSR
Category :

Abs; Jour :

Author :
Institut :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : these tubules becomes irregular and in some places it is nearly or completely closed by the considerably changed elements of the lining. The involution of the organ is probably completed within the first years of life. In its formation and structure it is very similar to the precommissural organ, which was discovered by the author in the cap area of the diencephalon. Both formations initiate at the same time and become subjected to involution in the postembryonic period. -- I. I. Gutner

Card: 2/2

TURKEVICH, N.G. (g.Chernovitsy, Ukrainskaya ul., d.13, kv.4)

More about an embryonic organ of the human brain (organ of the fourth cerebral ventricle) [with summary in English]. Arkh. anat.gist. i embr. 34 no.6:45-50 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav.-dots. N.G.Turkevich)
Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CEREBRAL VENTRICLES, embryol.
organ of 4th cerebral bentricle, histol.)

TURKEVICH, N.G. (Chernovtsy, ul. Ukrainskaya, 13, kv.4)

Isolineal reconstruction on a sloped plane. Arkh. Anat., glist. i
embr. 47 no.8:111-116 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. N.G.Turkevich)
Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TURKEVICH, N.G. (Chernovtsay, Ul. Ukrainskaya 13, kv.4.)

Embryonic development of the vascular plexus of the
fourth cerebral ventricle and of the "spongy organ" in
man. Arch. anat., hist. i ombr. 44 no.4:81-93 Ap '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav.-doktor med. nauk prof. N.G.
Turkevich) Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TURKEVICH, N.G. (g.Chernovitsy, Ukrainskaya ul., d.13, kv.4)

A new method of reconstructing histological objects: graphic reconstruction by projection onto a vertical plane. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 35 no.2:101-105 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - dots. N.G. Turkevich)
Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HISTOLOGY,
reconstruction of histol. objects by graphical
projection onto vertical plane (Rus))

TURKEVICH, N.M.

"Replacement in the azolidine ring", (Report 1): N.M. Turkevich and I. M. Kuz'mak,
"The condensation of rhodanine with ketones". (Report 2): N. M. Turkevich, N.K. Ushenko,
and I. M. Kuz'mak, "The character of individual atoms and of groups within the rhodanine
molecule", Ukr. Khim. zhurnal. Vol. XIV, Issue 2 1949, p. 122-30,--Bibliog: p. 125, 130.

SO: U-4392, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 21, 1949)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520020-2

is known to the O^- ion and the C_2H_5^+ group, the C_2H is neutralized with NH_3 .
R. M. Krishnapuram

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520020-2"

Fukre KH, M.H.

Substitution in the azolidine ring. III. Stability of rhodanines and their oximes. N. M. Turkevich and I. I. Kurnitskii (Inst. Med., Lvov). *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.*, 16, No. 4, 451-8 (1959).—By following the reaction rates between NaHSO₃ and dil. aq. solns. of rhodanine (I), 5-methylrhodanine (II), and their oximes, 2-hydroxypseudothiohydantoin (III) and 2'-hydroxy-5-methylpseudothiohydantoin (IV), resp., by means of iodine titration of the unreacted bisulfite, it was concluded that the introduction of a Me group into the 5-position stabilizes the azolidine ring in I and III. The substitution of the isonitroso group with S similarly resulted in a stabilization of the ring and slower reaction rates with NaHSO₃. Analogous reactions with benzylidene and 3-phenylrhodanines could not be studied because of the H₂O-insol. of the 3 compds.

Gerard Ausleger |

Turkevich, N.M.

Substitution in the azolidino ring. IV. Synthesis of
2,4-thiazolidinedione 3-oxime. N. M. Turkevich and O. I.
Melnikuk (Inst. Med. Lvov). *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 16
No. 4, 459-64 (1950); cf. preceding abstr.—A mixt. of 0.03
mole rhodanine in 50 ml. MeOH, 0.09 mole NH₂OH.HCl in
saturated H₂O soln., and 0.09 mole anhyd. AcONa was refluxed
4 hrs., the produced S filtered, and filtrate concd. to give
34% NH.CO.CH₂.SC.NOH (I), m. 189-90°. The following
derivs. of I were also prep'd. similarly: 5-benzyl (II), m.
230°; 5-Me (III), m. 183°; 2-Me (IV), m. 211°. Refluxing
II (1 g.) with 10 ml. concd. HCl, extg. the mixt. with BaO_2 ,
and evapg. the ext. to dryness gave a solid, which was
refluxed 0.5 hr. with 2 ml. AcOH, 0.5 g. AcONa, and 0.5 g.
BaI₂, the soln. concd. and cooled to yield crystals of
NH.CO.C₆H₅CH₂.SC.CO, m. 230°. The oximes gave the
following order in decreasing resistance to alk. hydrolysis:
II > III > I > IV.

QW
MK

TURKEVICH N.M.

Substitution in the azolidine ring. V. Preparation of 2-thiono-4-oxazolidinone and its transformations. N. K. Laleko and T. B. Gorizda (L'vov Inst. Med. i Fiz. Nauk Zhur. 16, 545-51 (1954) [in Russian], 4, 14, No. 2 (1948); 16, 539-64 (1950).—To 65 g. β -ketone and 2 mol. 30% HCl in little H_2O was added 31 ml. 72% $HCHO$ and 2 mol. 30% HCl, the mixt. left overnight, filtered, and the filtrate refluxed 5 hrs. on a steam bath and exd. with Et_2O , yielding 17.9% 2-thioxo-4-oxazolidinone (I) m. 113°. This gives a weak SH test in 10% NH_4OH or Na_2CO_3 with Na nitroprusside; in 10% NaOH the test is strong. Refluxed with aq. $Ba(OH)_2$ 3 hrs., I gave some HS and considerable CNS ion; the soln. contained $HOCH_2COEt$. I with $PhNH_2$ in $EtOH$ gave some HS even in the cold, and after heating on a steam bath yielded 92.5% Ph_2N , m. 152° (from $AmOAc$), apparently not a phenylhydrazone of I but a cyclic anhydride. I (234 g.), 10 ml. $Al(OH)_3$, 2 g. dry $NaOAc$, and 3.2 g. BaH refluxed 1 hr. gave 72.5% 5-*benzylidene* deriv. (II), m. 188° (from $EtOH$), which, heated with NaOH, gave a strong violet color, with nitroprusside; refluxed with $Ba(OH)_2$ 4 hrs., it liberated much CNS ion, with some HS, and $PhCH_2COCO_2H$, m. 150°, was isolated. Refluxing II with $PhNH_2$ in $EtOH$ gave a yellow product, $C_9H_{11}NO_4$, m. 107°. I heated with $\alpha-HOC_6H_4CHO$, $NaOAc$, and $AcOH$ gave 88% 5-(α - $HOC_6H_4CH_3$) deriv. m. 202° (from $EtOH$). Similarly were obtained 80% 5-(p - $MeOCH_2CH_2CH_3$), m. 178°, 85% 5-(p - $MeOCH_2CH_3$), m. 162°, and 78.8% 5-(p - $Me_2NC_6H_4CH_3$) derivs. m. 232°. All heated with aq. NaOH gave the SH test. VI. Synthesis and properties of 5-*ethyl*- and 5,5-dialkyl-2-thiono-4-oxazolidinones. Ibid. 552-7.—To 30.6 g. KCN and 48.3 g. N_2S in a little H_2O was added with cooling 53 g. $PtCl_4$, then 2 mol. 30% HCl over 45 min. and the mixt. heated on a steam bath 1 hr.,稀释 with H_2O , and cooled, yielding 64% 5-phenyl-2-thioxo-4-oxazolidinone (I), m. 130° (from H_2O), boiled with aq. NaOH, it shows a strong SH reaction with

nitroprusside. I heated with $PhNHNH_2$ in $EtOH$ until HS evolution stopped gave 63% product, m. 161°, identified as the phenylhydrazone of I. KCN and KCNS with Me_2CO with slow addn. of 30% HCl gave 82% 5,5-dimethyl-2-thiono-4-oxazolidinone, m. 141°, which with $PhNHNH_2$ in $EtOH$ yielded the phenylhydrazone, m. 161°, which with Ph_2CO similarly gave 5-methyl-5-*cis*-4-oxazolidinone, m. 161°. The phenylhydrazones begin to form in this series even in the cold, with copious evolution of HS. VII. Condensation of thiodarane with esters of β -keto acids and with cyclic ketones. B. M. Turkevich and N. M. Turkevich (Ibid. 558-68).—Rhodanine (I) condenses with poorly reactive keto derivs. in sealed tubes at 130-50°. I (1.33 g.), 1.95 g. $AcCH_2COEt$, 10 ml. $AcOH$, and 2 g. $NaOAc$ heated in a sealed tube 5 hrs. at 140-5° gave much CC_6 and a trace of HS. Dila gave the 5-(Me_2C_6) deriv. of I. $Ca(OH)_2$, m. 160-2°. Similarly 5-(Me_2C_6) deriv. of I, $Ca(OH)_2$, m. 160-2°. Similarly $AcCH(CH_2CH_2CH_2COEt)$ gave an inst. which on heat. with Et_2O and treatment with aq. $AgNO_3$ yielded the Ag salt of the 5-($CH_2CH_2CH_2COEt$) deriv. of I. The Hg salt was obtained sim. larly from $HgCl_2$. 3-Phenylrhodanine (II) with $AcCH_2CH_2CH_2COEt$ gave the Ag and Hg salts of the 5-($CH_2CH_2CH_2COEt$) deriv. of II. I similarly heated with $PhCH_2CH_2COEt$ gave the 5-(Et_2C_6), $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2COEt$ deriv. of I, decompr. above 160°, which, refluxed 20 min. in dil. NaOH, then acidified with HCl, gave AcC_6H_5COEt . $CH_2PhCH_2CH_2MeC(S)CO_2H$, decomp. above 160°. I heated with AcC_6H_5COEt , decomp. above 160°, 3 hrs. gave the 5-($AcCH_2CH_2COEt$) deriv., decompr. above 160°. I (1.33 g.) similarly refluxed with 1.47 g. cyclohexanone, 10 ml. $AcOH$, and 1.6 g. $NaOAc$ 5 hrs. gave on diln. 1 g. 5-cyclohexylidene rhodanine, m. 170° (from $EtOH$). II heated with the above reagents in sealed tubes 5 hrs. to 130-6° gave 5-cyclohexylidene deriv. of II, m. 150-2°. Cyclopentanone with I gave 5-cyclopentylidene rhodanine, m. 195.5-6.5° (decomp.). Reducing I with citric, $NaOAc$, and $AcOH$ 8

hrs. gave (from 1.33 g., I) some 0.6 g. orange 5-citrylidene-rhodanine [5-(3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienylidene)rhodanine] m. 101-2° (from EtOH); II gave the 5-citrylidene deriv., m. 101-2°.

VIII. Characteristic reactions of thiazolidines. N. M. Turkevich and M. P. Makukha (Lvov Med. Inst.). *Izv.* 1959, 67, 1049-57. Substituted rhodanines (28 examples) were tested for color reactions with several common metal ions, by mixing alc. solns. of the rhodanine deriv. with FeCl_3 , CuSO_4 , NiSO_4 , AgNO_3 , and $\text{Na}-\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6\text{NO}_2$, resp. (the latter reagent gave the best results with NaOH or EtONa added to the mixt.); with rhodanine (I) and its derivs. (substituents given) the results were: H, —, green, —, yellow, red-violet; 5-Me, —, green, —, yellow, red-violet; 3-Me, —, red, red, brown, blue-violet; 3-PH, —, red, red, brown, blue-red; 3-C₆H₅, —, red, red, yellow, blue-violet or red; 3-(*p*-EtO₂C₆H₄), —, red, red, yellow, blue or red; 5,3-MePh, —, —, brown, brown; 3,5-PH(Me₂CH), —, —, brown, brown-red; condensation product from I and Bz, Bz, —, —, green-yellow, lilac; 5-(PHCH₂), —, —, green-yellow, —; 3,5-Me₂PhCH₂), gave no colors with metal salts; 5-(*p*-Me₂NCH₂CH₃), gave only red color with AgNO_3 ; 3,5-PH(PH₂CH₂), only gave a green color with CuSO_4 ; 5-citrylidene, gave only a green-yellow color with AgNO_3 ; 5-citrylidene-3-phenyl, —, —, yellow, —; 5-AcCH₂CH₂), —, —, yellow, brown; 5-(Me₂C₆H₅), —, —, yellow-green, brown; 5-(MePhC₆H₅), —, —, yellow, —; 5-(PhC₆H₅), —, —, yellow, —; 5-cyclohexylidene, —, —, green-yellow, —; 5-cyclohexylidene-3-phenyl, —, brown, —; yellow-brown, —; 5-(Me₂(CH₂)₂CH₂CH₃), —, —, yellow, red; 3,5-[Me(CH₂)₂C(CH₃)₂C₆H₅], —, —, brown, yellow, —. The following new rhoanines are reported: shaking an equimolar mixt. of $\text{PhNHCS}_2\text{NH}_2$ and $\text{Me}-\text{CH}_2\text{CHBrCO}_2\text{Na}$ in H_2O gave on acidification 5-isopropyl-3-phenylrhodanine, m. 83-4°. Condensation of α -amino-camphor, CS, NH₂OH, and $\text{CICH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$ gave a yellow resinous product, but its behavior indicated the structure of a

Rhodanine. Condensation of I with nitroprusside in alc. NaOH soln. gave a yellow condensation product, $C_{13}H_{14}N_3S_2$, decomp. 230°, which shows 2 acetyl H atoms on titration. Nitroprusside reagent in concd. NaOH can be used to detect 3-substituted rhodamines, blue or violet-blue, if being formed if the 6-position is unsubstituted. Tests with pseudohydantoin were made similarly (substituents given, and the metal ions listed in the same order as above): H, —, —, —, white, brown; 5-*PhCH₃*, —, —, —, white; 3-allyl (chloride), —, —, —, violet red. Benzoylidenecrotonaline phenylphlorins, brown, brown, —, yellow, —. Rhodamine oximes: H, lilac, green, —, white, —; 5-Me, lilac, green, —, white, —; 3-Me, —, —, —, brown; 5-*PhCH₃*, lilac, green, —, green, —. Na penicillin gave a yellow color with $AgNO_3$ and brown with nitroprusside and EtONa. 4-Thiazolidinones, 2,3-*Ph*, gave only a brown color with nitroprusside and EtONa; 5,2,3-Me₂Ph, and 5-methylthiazolidone gave a red-brown color with FeCl₃ only; 2-*Ph*-3-*[(3,2-Me)HOCH₂CH₂)XHOCH₂H₃]*, and 5,2,3-Me(*HOCH₂CH₂*)₂*XHOCH₂H₃*, gave only brown color with nitroprusside and EtONa; 5,3,2-Me(*HOC(CH₂)₂Cl*)₂*H₃* gave the same result. *N*-nitroso derivatives give no color tests, while its 5-(*PhCH₃*) deriv. gave only white ppt. with A_1NO_2 . A red-brown color with FeCl₃ formed with the *O*-azolidinone, its 5,5-Me₂, 5,5-*MeEt*, 5-*Ph*, 5-*PhCH₃* (*PhCH₂CH₂*)₂ and 5-anilinylidene derivs. White or greenish ppts. with $AgNO_3$ were obtained with the above derivs (except 4-nitro-5-methyl-5-ethyl) and with the 5-furylylidene deriv. The 5-*Ph* derivative deriv. gave a yellow color with $AgNO_3$ (unpublished results) and with the 5-*Ph* Me₂YC₆H₄—H₃ (unpublished results).

Jurgenone derivative. Heating concd. solns. of NH_4CNS and $\text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_2$ give yellow xanthanohydrate, or $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2$, whose properties resemble those of pseudothiohydantoins.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Turkevich, N. M.

Transformations of thioglycolamides and their carbamoyl derivatives. N. M. Turkevich and N. P. Yavorskii (Lvov Med. Inst.), ZH. ANDR. KALIN. ZHAR., 16, No. 6, 639-47 (1950) (in Russian).—Amides of $H_2NCOSCH_2CO_2H$ (I) and $HSC(=O)CO_2H$ are converted by $PbSO_4Cl$ in alk. medium into amides of $S(CH_2CO_2H)_2$. Amides of I are reagents for Ag and Hg ions. $H_2NCOSCH_2CONHPh$ (II) (2.1 g.) in 15 ml. $aq.$ soln. of 1.6% $NaOH$ filtered and the filtrate treated with 2.1 g. $BaCl_2$ yielded 100% $S(CH_2CONBzPh)_2$ m. 145-6°. Similar reaction with $PbSO_4Cl$ gave 99.3% $S(CH_2CONHPh)_2$, m. 135°, formed also in good yield (m. 145-6°) on heating I with $BaCl_2$ in $EtOH$. $CICH_2CO_2H$, phenetidine, and NH_4CNS in $MeOH$ gave 67% $(\mu-Et_2NCO_2CH_2CONHCO_2Et)_2$, m. 175-7°. This (2.04 g.) in 10 ml. 5% $NaOH$ (1.6 g. $NaOH$), treated with 2.1 g. $BaCl_2$ gave 95.5% $(\mu-EtOCO_2Et)_2CO_2H_2S$, m. 145-6° (from $EtOH$). Similar reaction with $PbSO_4Cl$ gave $(\mu-EtOCO_2Et)_2NHCO_2CH_2S$, m. 158° (from $EtOH$). Reducing 12.6 g. $C_6H_5CO_2H$ to 10.2 g. NH_4CNS , and 15.0 g. Et_2NHPh in $MeOH$ 5 hrs. gave 82% $H_2NCOSCH_2CONHPh$, m. 110° (from $C_6H_5CO_2H$). $2-C_6H_5NHCOCH_2SH$ reduced 10 hrs. in C_6H_6 with 1.3 g. $BaCl_2$ gave $(2-C_6H_5NHCOCH_2S)_2ClPh$, m. 157-9°; the original amide treated with $BaCl_2$ in aq. $NaOH$, as described above, formed 100% $(2-C_6H_5NH_2COCH_2S)_2$, m. 160-1°; a similar reaction with $PbSO_4Cl$ gave $(2-C_6H_5NHCOCH_2)_2S$, m. 200°. The dithioglycolamide, heated above, gave yellow-brown or brown colors with ammonium salts of $CuSO_4$, $AgNO_3$, $HgCl_2$, and nitroprusside. The Ba deriv. gave a white ppt. with ammonium N_3NO_3 . G. M. Kosolapoff

TURKEVICH, N. M.

USSR /Chemistry - Analytical, Pharmaceuticals Sep/Oct 51

"Alkaline Hydrolysis of Thiazolidines and Its Analytical Application," N. M. Turkevich, M. P. Makukha, L'vov State Med Inst

189T13
"Zhur Analit Khim" Vol VI, No 5, pp 308-316

Exam'd alk hydrolysis of 71 S-contg substances (listed with analytical data), including thiocyanines, thiazolidones, thiazolidinediones, pseudohydantoins, 2-thiono-4-oxazolidones, etc. Of these compds penicillin, 5-benzylidene thiocyanine

USSR /Chemistry - Analytical, Pharmaceuticals (Contd) Sep/Oct 51

oxime, 3-phenyl-5-citrylidene thiocyanine have most stable thiazolidine ring under alk hydrolysis. Proposes method for qual analytical examn of these S-contg compds.

189T13

189T13

1. TURKEVICH, N.M.; YAVORSKIJ, N.P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Amides
7. Transformations of thioglycol amides and their carbamyl derivatives, N.M. Turkevich,
N.P. Yavorskiy, Ukr.khim.zhur. 16 no. 6, 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953. Unclassified.

1. TURKEVICH, N. F.; MARUKHA, M. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Thiazolidine
7. Substitution in the azolidine ring. Part 8. Characteristic reactions of thiazolidines, Ukr. khim. zhur., 16, No. 6, 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

Turkevich, N.M.

Soluble compounds of bismuth. VI. Structure of bis-bismuth lactate. N. P. Vavorskii and N. M. Turkevich (Med. Inst., Lvov). *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.*, 18, 371-5 (1952); *C.A.*, 48, 3693f.—The water-sol. Bi lactate is really bis-bismuthate $\text{Bi}_2(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\text{Bi(OH)}_3$ (Telle, C.R., 3, 373); its stability as a complex is poor since with a variety of reagents (H₂S, NH₃, alkalies, chromates, phosphates, iodides, and iodates) it yields ppts., while org. acids yield insol. org. Bi compounds. Treatment of 35 g. moist freshly prepnd. Bi(OH)₃ with 10 ml. H₂O followed by 30 g. MeCH(OH)CO₂H and 5 vol. EtOH gave 20 g. colorless solid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{O}_3\text{Bi}$, an anhydride lactate of Bi; it is generally insol. except for mineral acids; it forms a sol. complex with Na lactate. The same *insol.* substance forms on refluxing I in C₂H₅OH in the presence of PhNH₂, with azeotropic removal of H₂O; it also forms on treatment of lactic acid in H₂O with Bi(OH)₃ and keeping the mixture, after initial warming to 55° and filtration, for 7 days. Addn. of 10 g. Bi nitro-tartrate to 21 g. MeCH(OH)CO₂H in 35 g. H₂O at the b.p. and refluxing 2 hrs. gave after filtration, while hot, 2.2 g. *dibutylbismuthtartric-acid*, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_5\text{Bi}$; which is insol. in H₂O and sol. in NH₄OH and alkalies; it forms sol. complexes with Na lactate and tartrate. G. M. Kosolapoff

Substitutions in the 2-pyridine ring. IX. Stability of thiazolidine rings in alkaline hydrolysis. N. M. Tsvetkova and B. I. Shvydkii (Med. Inst. Leningrad Univ., Russ. *Zhur.* 18, 513-18 (1952) (in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 48, 113926). On the basis of the rate of hydrolysis by *N*, 0.4*N*, and 0.01*N* NaOH, the ring stability of the following compounds was found to depend on the function at position 2 (stability increased in the order :NO₂, :S, :O, and :NH): pseudothiohydantoin, its 5-Me and 5-Ph derivs., thiazolidinedione, and rhodanine and its 5-Me deriv. The Ph group in 5 position stabilizes the ring, while the 5-Me group stabilizes rhodanine, but not pseudothiohydantoin. Hydrolysis results in formation of mercapto carboxylic acids. G. M. Kosolapoff

AF
gw

TURKEVICH, N. M.

"Formation of basic and acid bismuth citrates in the thermal decomposition of bismuth ammonium citrate." (p. 1930)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1952, Vol. 22, No. 11

TURKEVICH, N. M.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Inorganic Chemistry

Formation of basic and acid bismuth citrates in the thermal decomposition of ammonium citrobisminitite. N. M. Turkevich. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 22, 1977-81 (1952) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 47, 6289d. H. L. H.

9-2-57
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Effect of ammonium and potassium salts on stability and viscosity of milk casein. N. M. Turkevich (Lvov State Med. Inst.). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 25, 104-8 (1952). Casein prepn. treated with aq. NaOH was studied in respect to the rate of filtration and the magnitude of viscosity (steel-ball method). The solns. coagulate completely on standing 12 hrs. per se. Addn. of a small amt. of 25% NH₄OH increases the viscosity of soln. but delays coagulation by 4 hrs. Likewise, NH₄ H citrate, fluoride, tartrate, and oxalate and K H oxalate greatly improve the interactivity of the soln. and lead to a more gradual rise of viscosity with time. G. M. Kosolapoff

T. RINE VIETNAM
U.S.D.K.

✓ Polymeric compounds of bismuth. N. M. Turkevich.
Sovetskaya Nauka, Rabot. Vyetnam. Kvant. Optika i
im. Mendeleeva 1953, No. 1, 18-23. Referat. ZNKP, KHM.
1954, No. 1754. -The polymeric structures of acetyl bis-
muth tartrate (I) and of Pi acetylnitrotartrate (II) were
studied. The elementary analysis gave for I the compo-
nents, a method based on studying the changes in
 $C_4H_4O_4Bi_4$ for II, $C_6H_6O_4N_2Bi_4$. The detn. of the
end groups, a method based on studying the changes in
simple or mixed salts of volatile acids upon heating, shows
that I is at least tetrameric. Splitting off H_2O from I and
II by heating to 80-105° leads to the formation of 5-mem-
bered rings. A study of the hydrolysis products of NH₄
bismuth tartrate showed that it is at least decameric.
M. Hoseh

KARPENKO, G.A.; TURKEVICH, N.M.

New printing of VIII issue, 1952, Pharmacopeia of USSR and its
first supplement. Aptech. delo, Moskva 2 no. 1:59-64 Jan-Feb 1953.
(CLML 24:1)

1. Docents. 2. Of the Pharmacy Faculty of Lvov Medical Institute
(Director -- Prof. L. N. Kuzmenko), Ministry of Public Health Ukr-
ainian SSR.

TURKEVICH, N.M.

Hydrosoluble bismuth preparations. Apt.delo 2 no.2:38-41 Mr-Ap '53.
(MLRA 6:5)

1. Kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(Bismuth)
(CA 47 no.16:8319 '53)

2

TURKEVICH, N.M.

USSR,

Soluble bismuth compounds. VII. Compounds of bismuth with tartaric acid, their acidic properties, and polymeric structure. N.M. Turkevich. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 19, 278-81(1953); *Reflerat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 1793; cf. following abstr.—Acetyl bismuth tartrate, tetrabismutho-tartaric acid, and ammonium bismuth tartrates were studied. M. Hoesch

TURKEVICH, Nikolay Mikhaylovich.

L'vov State Med Inst. Academic degree of Doctor of Pharmaceutical Sciences, based on his defense 19 June 1954, in the Council of Moscow Pharmaceutical Inst, of his dissertation entitled: "Organic Complex Compounds of Bismuth."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 13, 4 June 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR,
No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520020-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520020-2"

MIKHALEVICH, K.N.; TURKEVICH, N.M.; PANTELEYEVA, L.I.

"Analytical chemistry of bismuth." A.I.Busev. Reviewed by
K.N. Mikhalevich, N.M.Turkevich, L.I.Panteleeva. Zhur.anal.
khim. 9 no.6:377-378 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Bismuth) (Busev, A.I.)

TURKEVICH, N. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Vegetable constituents

Card : 1/1 Pub. 116 - 10/20

Authors : Gnidets, I. R. and Turkevich, N. M.

Title : Glucoside of smartweed

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 20, Ed. 4, 396 - 398, 1954

Abstract : Smartweed, stabilized with alcohol vapors, was investigated to determine the chemical and medicinal values of the glucoside usually found in the weed. It was established that the semiacetal hydroxyl group, in the structure of the glucoside, is in a free, nonsubstituted state. The actual glucoside content of the weed was determined by the ether number of the glucoside-containing extract. Five references: 2-USSR; 1-Ukrainina; 1-USA; 1-French (1908-1953). Table.

Institution : State Medical Institute, Lvov

Submitted : October 30, 1953

TURKEVICH, N. M.

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 10/33

Authors : Turkevich, N. M.

Title : Bismuth aminates, their structure and formation in aqueous solutions

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/6, 978-983, June 1954

Abstract : The derivation of Bi-iodide aminates, through the reaction of amines with neutral aqueous solutions of potassium iodobismuthate, is described. The coordination number of Bi-atoms, present in the molecules of its aminates, was determined. The polynuclear structure of a majority of Bi-iodide aminates was analytically established. The chemical properties, of products obtained through the addition of Bi-iodide to p-dimethylamino-benzaldehyde and thiourea, are described. Fourteen references: 8-German and 6-USSR (1862-1953).

Institution : State Medical Institute, Lvov

Submitted : December 17, 1953

+ TURKEVICH A 41

Wise ✓ Synthesis of derivatives of thiazolidinone which have
biological interest. I. Compounds obtainable from rho-
danine by replacement on the thioketone group. N. M.

Turkevich and R. V. Vladzimirskaia. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.*
35, 24, 1975 (CIT 1974) (Engl. translation). -- See *C.A.* 80,
14737i. *B.M.R.*

2

(6M) C6H5

TURKovich, N. M.

USSR

Synthesis of derivatives of thiopholidine which have biological interest. I. Compounds obtainable from the dinitro by replacement on the mustard group.

Turkovich and E. V. Vladimirova (edit. M. L. T.)

Lev), Zhur. Osnchek. Khim., 24, 2910-14(1951).—2,4-Thiopolidineone (I) (10 g.) in 70 ml. EtOH and 70 ml. H₂O refluxed 12 hrs. with 10 g. KOAc and 7.8 g. H₂NCS-NHNH₂, and the soln. cooled, yielded 86% I 2-thiocarbazone (II), m. 196-7° (from H₂O), hydrolyzed on heating 2 hrs. with concd. HCl. II (3.8 g.) refluxed with 2.5 g. ClCH₂CO₂H and 30 ml. AcOH 0.5 hr., dilut. with 50 ml. EtOH, and

refluxed 3 hrs. gave 98% (NH₂CO₂CH₂S(NH₂)₂), does not m. below 300°, which heated with HCl gave I. Similarly was prep'd. 5-benzylidene-2,4-thiazolidinedione (III) 2-thiocarbazone, m. 180-6°. Refluxing rhodanine with H₂NCONHNH₂, HCl and KOAc in H₂O 12 hrs. gave 93% I 2-semicarbazone, decomp. 222°. Similarly was prep'd. III 2-semicarbazone, m. 248° (from AcOH), which, refluxed with BzH in AcOH 4 hrs., gave 80% III 2-(4-benzylidinesemicarbazone), does not below m. 265°, also formed from BzH and rhodanine semicarbazone, ρ -O₂NC₆H₄NH₂ in ac. KOAc similarly gave III 2-*p*-nitrophenylhydrazone, m. 233° (from PhNO₂). The above deriva. have acidic properties and are sol. in alk. G. M. Kosolapoff

TURKEVICH, N. M.; GNIDETS, I. R.; KRYLOV, L. S.

Remarks on the new edition of the State Pharmacopeia of the USSR.
(MLRA 8:4)
Apt.delo 4 no.1:45-48 Ja-F '55

1. Iz L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravoo-
khraneniya SSSR.
(PHARMACOPEIA,
in Russia, 9th edition)

L.S. R.

~~Chemical properties of the compound~~
The compound has the characteristic properties of the
group IVA elements. It is soluble in organic solvents and
red in color. It is easily oxidized. A violent
reaction is often observed. The oxidation
destroys the analytical properties of the unchanged compound.
The groups $\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{NHC}(\text{O})$ and $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}(\text{SH})_2$ are functional
analytical groups for the element, the former giving a blue
and the latter a blue color. The N group nonacetylated
is also analytical for Bi inasmuch as it forms slightly
insoluble salts. Also in *J. Anal. Chem.* M. Hesse

Tur Kevich M.M.

Synthesis of derivatives of thiazolidone having a biological interest. II. Derivatives of 2,4-thiazolidinedione 2-hydrazono preparable from *p*-acetamidobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbone. E.V. Vladimirovskaya and N. M. Turkevich (Med. Inst., Lvov). Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 25, 2160 (1955); cf. C.A. 49, 14737. Heating 5 g. *p*-acetamidobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbone with 2.35 g. $\text{CICH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ and 20 ml. AcOH with 25-27 milliliters of an aldehyde 30 min. at reflux, followed by cooling and adding aq. NaOAc gave the 5-arylydine derivs. of 2,4-thiazolidinedione 2-(*p*-acetamidobenzylidene)hydrazone. Thus were prep'd. 92.4% 2,4-thiazolidinedione 2-(*p*-accamidobenzylidene)hydrazone, decomp. 294°; 80% 5,5'-benzylidenebis[2-(*p*-acetylbenzylidene)hydrazone]-4-thiazolidinone (I), m. 263°; 5-anisylidene-2,4-thiazolidinedione 2-(*p*-acetamidobenzylidene)hydrazone, decomp. 230°; 80% 5-(*p*-chlorobenzylidene)anisylidene-2,4-thiazolidinedione, m. 210°; 100°, decomp. 230°; 5-cinnamylidene analog, 85%, decomp. 190°; the 5,5'-sallylidene analog of I, 80%, decomp. 230°; 82% 5-(*p*-acetamidobenzylidene) analog, decomp. 270°. G. M. K.

(2)

TURKEVICH, N.M.; GEVLICH, V.F.

Rhodanine and 2-thiohydantoin derivatives as reagents in inorganic analysis. Zhur.anal.khim. 11 no.2:180-187 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
(Hydantoin) (Rhodanine) (Chemical test and reagents)

Turkevich, N. M.

✓

Chem. Organic complex compounds with an atom of bismuth in
the anion. N. M. Turkevich. *Uspeshki Khim.* 23, 71, 8 (1958). — A review with 40 references through 1952.
G. M. Kosakoff

①
AK
Soviet

TURKEVICH, N.M.; VLADZIMIRSKAYA, Ye.V.

Synthesis of thiazolidone derivatives which are interesting
from the biological standpoints. Part 4: Ultraviolet absorption
spectra of n-acetaminobenzylidene derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 27
no.5:1348-1353 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Thiazolidone)

TURKEVICH, N.M.; VLADZIMIRSKAYA, Ye.V.

Synthesis of thiazolidinone derivatives, of biological interest.
Part 5: Condensation reaction of monochloroacetic acid with
thiosemicarbazones in the presence of hydrochloric acid. Zhur. ob.
khim. 27 no.9:2566-2569 S '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1.L'vovskiy meditsenskiy institut.
(Acetic acid) (Thiosemicarbazone)
(Hydrochloric acid)

AUTHORS: Zubenko, V. G., Turkevich, N. M. 79-12-21/43

TITLE: Synthesis of Thiazolidone Derivatives Which are of Biological Interest (Sintez proizvodnykh tiazolidona, predstavlyayushchikh biologicheskiy interes). VII. Synthesis of N-Substituted Thiocyano-Derivatives Starting From Thiocyano-Acetates (VII. Sintez N - zameshchennykh proizvednykh rodnina, iskhodya iz rodanoatsetatov).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 12, pp. 3275-3278 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Of late a certain importance was attributed to N-substituted thiocyano-derivatives because of their fungicidal properties. The syntheses of these compounds mentioned in publications hitherto suffer from a great number of deficiencies. By means of investigations the authors stated that the most useful initial products for the synthesis of N-thiocyano-derivatives are the salts of thiocyano-acetic acid which are of great stability and can easily be obtained by reaction of thiocyanate potassium on the sodium salt of monochloro-acetic acid (see reaction process). As a condensation means glacial acetic acid was used which has the task to convert thiocyano-acetates to acetic acid and to bind the separating ammonia. The saponification of the thiocyanate group is introduced by small amounts of water present in ace-

Card 1/2